

*Main st., between 4th & 5th, East side.*  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

signature of 23 persons were taken. It was then Resolved, That a committee be appointed to forward to the next meeting the names of persons who are qualified to be officers, for this society the ensuing year.

Also, Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire whether the Salem Anti-Slavery Library be procured to be under the control of this society, and report to next meeting.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned to on the 7th day, the 13th of this month, at clock, A. M., at this place.

At the next month, 13th, 1841. According to adjournment the meeting convened with Stephen May in the chair. The constitution was then



read, and received an addition of seven signers. The committee to produce to this meeting names for officers, proposed the following, who were all elected, to wit: Stephen Hall, President; Samuel Maddock, Vice President; Aaron Street, Jr., Recording Secretary; John H. Fisher, Corresponding Secretary; Timothy Weddfield, Treasurer; Samuel Kellum, Matthew Almond, John Lewellen, Franklin Street, Phoebe Pidgeon, Hannah D. Maxwell, and Anna Kellum, Executive Committee.

The committee to inquire about the Library, &c., not being prepared to give a full report, are continued to the care of the subject, & to report to the next meeting. The following resolution was then offered and adopted, and nine dollars raised accordingly.

Resolved, That this meeting raise by free subscription funds to procure one copy of each of the following named periodicals, for gratuitous circulation, to wit: the Philanthropist of Cincinnati, the Protectionist and Free Labor Advocate of New Garden, Ia., the Pennsylvania Freeman of Philadelphia, and the Emancipator of New York.

The subject of abolitionists giving a preference to free labor products, over those of slave labor, was introduced by reading an extract from the Annual Report to the American Free Produce Association, and the subject was recommended to the attention of the Executive Committee. The following resolutions were then offered and adopted.

1st. Resolved, That the meetings of this Society shall be open to free discussion upon the subject of slavery, abolition, and colonization in their various bearings, and that objections be solicited, and may be presented to any meeting of the Society in writing, when the objector will appear to sustain them.

2nd. Resolved, That regular meetings of this Society be convened on the 24th day in each month, 11 o'clock, A. M., and public notice be given thereof by the Secretary.

3d. Resolved, That this Society adopt the motto of Thomas Clarkson, that is, never to return railing for railing.

4th. Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to forward the proceedings of this meeting with the Constitution of this Society, to the editors of the different periodicals that we propose taking for gratuitous circulation, and to the Editor of the Hawk eye of Burlington for publication, and at the same time send for said periodicals.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned to meet in future according to the resolution on that subject.

STEPHEN HALL, Pres.  
AARON STREET, JR., Sec.

## THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.  
CINCINNATI,  
Wednesday Morning, April 21, 1841.

### CONVENTION IN THIS COUNTY.

We hope our friends in the city and county are looking forward to the Convention at Mt. Pleasant, in this county. It will be held three weeks from to-day. Abolitionists from neighboring counties are invited to attend. Several of our friends in Clinton have re-

among the speakers who have engaged to attend, we may mention, Messrs. Blanchard, Channing, Thomas and Morris.

Let every anti-slavery man in the county, make arrangements so as to be able to leave his business for at least one day—for depend upon it, we shall have a grand meeting. The city of course will send up its delegates in crowds.

### DR. BRISBANE.

Dr. Brisbane is now on a tour in the East soliciting funds to enable him to complete their new church. We wish him abundant success. When the Doctor's church shall be finished, that and Mr. Blanchard's will be the only churches open to the discussion of slavery in the city of Cincinnati. This information, we doubt not, will open to him both the hearts and purses of our Eastern friends.

### OUR ANNIVERSARY.

Six weeks from to-day will be held our State Anniversary. We would keep this important meeting before the minds of Abolitionists. When we tell them, that the question will be distinctly presented to them—"Shall the state organization be maintained or not?" we say enough to bring out every man and woman who has any soul in our enterprise, and can possibly leave home.

The Executive Committee would be exceedingly happy to devote their services, as heretofore, without money or price, to the utterance of the cause, but without the means, they can do nothing.

It will be, we predict, a decisive meeting—let all attend who can. We would respectfully request those editors who have published our notice to continue it from time to time till the Anniversary; and it would be gratifying, if all the anti-slavery papers, would use strong efforts to prevail on abolitionists to turn out largely.

### AMISTAD CAPTIVES.

We had intended to publish Lewis Tappan's account of the troubles encountered in the attempt to procure the liberation of the girls of the Amistad captives, whom the jailor wished to detain in his own service; but we have no room. Suffice it to say, that the attempt succeeded.—Pro-slavery is no match for the patience, resolution and tact of Lewis Tappan.

### INDEPENDENT ABOLITION.

Independent abolition is gaining ground in the East. In most of the states they are busy holding conventions. Last fall in New Hampshire there were but 111 votes on the liberty ticket. During the last election, there were 2000.

What are abolitionists in Ohio doing? will they not begin to hold their conventions, and rally their forces? New York is going ahead nobly. What have we gained in Ohio? what disgraceful state has been repealed? Shall we have another legislature like the last? In this county, we propose holding a political anti-slavery convention some time in June. When shall the state convention be held? Come friends, let us not only think about acting, but act at once.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS.  
Last week, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, we had the pleasure of listening to addresses in Mr. Blanchard's church, from Mr. Thomas of Hamilton. His great topic was the degeneracy of both church and state on the subject of slavery. It was handled in a masterly manner and with great spirit.

Thursday evening was shared between Mr. Thomas and Mr. Channing, the latter of whom gave us an interesting view of the comparative effects of slave-labor and free-labor, the prosperity of the country, and spoke eloquently on the duties of the American citizen in relation to slavery. We are under many obligations to Mr. Thomas; we wish he could be prevailed on to take an agency for the society.

SLAVE STATES AND FREE STATES.  
The following abstract of the Agricultural Statistics of the United States is taken from the Philadelphia American. In a note the American remarks that the aggregate of the statistics of Michigan is not yet prepared. Fortunately, we are able to supply the deficiency, having in our possession the returns from that state. We have also taken the liberty of altering the arrangement of the states, so as to have all the free ones follow each other, for the sake of a more easy comparison with the slave states. The table is exceedingly interesting and important, and we advise the reader to lay it up for future use. Our own state figures largely, and is a noble illustration of what a rich soil, fine climate, and the untrammelled energies of free labor can accomplish.

The returns of the States marked thus, (\*) have been corrected. The statistics from the remainder of the States and Territories are not yet examined. The aggregate not yet made. No return from Middle Florida. (States of the Maritimes having returned pounds of Cotton, often in the seed.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.																	
COMPILED FROM THE RETURNS OF THE MARSHALS FOR TAKING THE CENSUS.																	
STATES AND TERRITORIES.	WHEAT.	INDIAN CORN.	BARLEY.	HOSES AND MILLS.	NEAT CATTLE.	SHEEP.	SWINE.	WOOL.	POLY-TRY.	HEMP AND FLAX.	TOBACCO.	COTTON.	SILK.	SUGAR.	ORCHARD.	WINE.	OTHER.
Alabama	449,145	1,079,491	353,141	10,390,324	62,926	397,324	117,868	1,465,511	1,123,171	69,108	83,400	1,007,398	4,068	598,580	1,456,318	1,007,398	1,007,398
Arkansas	13,400	1,079,491	353,141	10,390,324	62,926	397,324	117,868	1,465,511	1,123,171	61,008	83,400	1,007,398	4,068	598,580	1,456,318	1,007,398	1,007,398
California	13,400	1,079,491	353,141	10,390,324	62,926	397,324	117,868	1,465,511	1,123,171	61,008	83,400	1,007,398	4,068	598,580	1,456,318	1,007,398	1,007,398
Delaware	13,400	1,079,491	353,141	10,390,324	62,926	397,324	117,868	1,465,511	1,123,171	61,008	83,400	1,007,398	4,068	598,580	1,456,318	1,007,398	1,007,398
District of Columbia	13,400	1,079,491	353,141	10,390,324	62,926	397,324	117,868	1,465,511	1,123,171	61,008	83,400	1,007,398	4,068	598,580	1,456,318	1,007,398	1,007,398
Florida	13,400	1,079,491	353,141	10,390,324	62,926	397,324	117,868	1,465,511	1,123,171	61,008	83,400	1,007,398	4,068	598,580	1,456,318	1,007,398	1,007,398
Georgia	13,400	1,079,491	353,141	10,390,324	62,926	397,324	117,868	1,465,511	1,123,171	61,008	83,400	1,007,398	4,068	598,580	1,456,318	1,007,398	1,007,398
Idaho	13,400	1,079,491	353,141	10,390,324	62,926	397,324	117,868	1,465,511	1,123,171	61,008	83,400	1,007,398	4,068	598,580	1,456,318	1,007,398	1,007,398
Illinois	13,400	1,079,491	353,141	10,390,324	62,926	397,324	117,868	1,465,511	1,123,171	61,008	83,400	1,007,398	4,068	598,580	1,456,318	1,007,398	1,007,398
Indiana	13,400	1,079,491	353,141	10,390,324	62,926	397,324	117,868	1,465,511	1,123,171	61,008	83,400	1,007,398	4,068	598,580	1,456,318	1,007,398	1,007,398
Iowa	13,400	1,079,491	353,141	10,390,324	62,926	397,324	117,868	1,465,511	1,123,171	61,008	83,400	1,007,398	4,068	598,580	1,456,318	1,007,398	1,007,398
Kentucky	13,400	1,079,491	353,141	10,390,324	62,926	397,324	117,868	1,465,511	1,123,171	61,008	83,400	1,007,398	4,068	598,580	1,456,318	1,007,398	1,007,398
Louisiana	13,400	1,079,491	353,141	10,390,324	62,926	397,324	117,868	1,465,511	1,123,171	61,008	83,400	1,007,398	4,068	598,580	1,456,318	1,007,398	1,007,398
Maine	13,400	1,079,491	353,141	10,390,324	62,926	397,324	117,868	1,465,511	1,123,171	61,008	83,400	1,007,398	4,068	598,580	1,456,318	1,007,398	1,007,398
Maryland	13,400	1,079,491	353,141	10,390,324	62,926	397,324	117,868	1,465,511	1,123,171	61,008	83,400	1,007,398	4,068	598,580	1,456,318	1,007,398	1,007,398
Massachusetts	13,400	1,079,491	353,141	10,390,324	62,926	397,324	117,868	1,465,511	1,123,171	61,008	83,400	1,007,398	4,068	598,580	1,456,318	1,007,398	1,007,398
Michigan	13,400	1,079,491	353,141	10,390,324	62,926	397,324	117,868	1,465,511	1,123,171	61,008	83,400	1,007,398	4,068	598,580	1,456,318	1,007,398	1,007,398
Minnesota	13,400	1,079,491	353,141	10,390,324	62,926	397,324	117,868	1,465,511	1,123,171	61,008	83,400	1,007,398	4,068	598,580	1,456,318	1,007,398	1,007,398
Mississippi	13,400	1,079,491	353,141	10,390,324	62,926	397,324	117,868	1,465,511	1,123,171	61,008	83,400	1,007,398	4,068	598,580	1,456,318	1,007,398	1,007,398
Missouri	13,400	1,079,491	353,141	10,390,324	62,926	397,324	117,868	1,465,511	1,123,171	61,008	83,400	1,007,398	4,068	598,580	1,456,318	1,007,398	1,007,398
Montana	13,400	1,079,491	353,141	10,390,324	62,926	397,324	117,868	1,465,511	1,123,171	61,008	83,400	1,007,398	4,068	598,580	1,456,318	1,007,398	1,007,398
Nebraska	13,400	1,079,491	353,141	10,390,324	62,926	397,324	117,868	1,465,511	1,123,171	61,008	83,400	1,007,398	4,068	598,580	1,456,318	1,007,398	1,007,398
Nevada	13,400	1,079,491	353,141	10,390,324	62,926	397,324	117,868	1,465,511	1,123,171	61,008	83,400	1,007,398	4,068	598,580	1,456,318	1,007,398	1,007,398
New Hampshire	13,400	1,079,491	353,141	10,390,324	62,926	397,324	117,868	1,465,511	1,123,171	61,008	83,400	1,007,398	4,068	598,580	1,456,318	1,007,398	1,007,398
New Jersey	13,400	1,079,491	353,141	10,390,324	62,926	397,324	117,868	1,465,511	1,123,171	61,008	83,400	1,007,398	4,068	598,580	1,456,318	1,007,398	1,007,398
New Mexico	13,400	1,079,491	353,141	10,390,324	62,926	397,324	117,868	1,465,511	1,123,171	61,008	83,400	1,007,398	4,068	598,580	1,456,318	1,007,398	1,007,398
New York	13,400	1,079,491	353,141	10,390,324	62,926	397,324	117,868	1,465,511	1,123,171	61,008	83,400	1,007,398	4,068	598,580	1,456,318	1,007,398	1,007,398
North Carolina	13,400	1,079,491	353,141	10,390,324	62,926	397,324	117,868	1,465,511	1,123,171	61,008	83,400	1,007,398	4,068	598,580	1,456,318	1,007,398	1,007,398
North Dakota	13,400	1,079,491	353,141	10,390,324	62,926	397,324	117,868	1,465,511	1,123,171	61,008	83,400	1,007,398	4,068	598,580	1,456,318	1,007,398	1,007,398
Ohio	13,400	1,079,491	353,141	10,390,324	62,926	397,324	117,868	1,465,511	1,123,171	61,008	83,400	1,007,398	4,068	598,580	1,456,318	1,007,398	1,007,398
Oklahoma	13,400	1,079,491	353,141	10,390,324	62,926	397,324	117,868	1,465,511	1,123,171	61,008	83,400	1,007,398	4,068	598,580	1,456,318	1,007,398	1,007,398
Oregon	13,400	1,079,491	353,141	10,390,324	62,926	397,324	117,868	1,465,511	1,123,171	61,008	83,400	1,007,398	4,068	598,580	1,456,318	1,007,398	1,007,398
Pennsylvania	13,400	1,079,491	353,141	10,390,324	62,926	397,324	117,868	1,465,511	1,123,171	61,008	83,400	1,007,398	4,068	598,580	1,456,318	1,007,398	1,007,398
Rhode Island	13,400	1,079,491	353,141	10,390,324	62,926	397,324	117,868	1,465,511	1,123,171	61,008	83,400	1,007,398	4,068	598,580	1,456,318	1,007,398	1,007,398
South Carolina	13,400	1,079,491	353,141	10,390,324	62,926	397,324	117,868	1,465,511	1,123,171	61,008	83,400	1,007,398	4,068	598,580	1,456,318	1,007,398	1,007,398
South Dakota	13,400	1,079,491	353,141	10,390,324	62,926	397,324	117,868	1,465,511	1,123,171	61,008	83,400	1,007,398	4,068	598,580	1,456,318	1,007,398	1,007,398
Tennessee	13,400	1,079,491	353,141	10,390,324	62,926	397,324	117,868	1,465,511	1,123,171	61,008	83,400	1,007,398	4,068	598,580	1,456,318	1,007,398	1,007,398
Texas	13,400	1,079,491	353,141	10,390,324	62,926	397,324	117,868	1,465,511	1,123,171	61,008	83,400	1,007,398	4,068	598,580	1,456,318	1,007,398	1,007,398
Vermont	13,400	1,079,491	353,141	10,390,324	62,926	397,324	117,868	1,465,511	1,123,171	61,008	83,400	1,007,398	4,068	598,580	1,456,318	1,007,398	1,007,398
Virginia	13,400	1,079,491	353,141	10,390,324	62,926	397,324	117,868	1,465,511	1,123,171	61,008	83,400	1,007,398	4,068	598,580	1,456,318	1,007,398	1,007,398
Washington	13,400	1,079,491	353,141	10,390,324	62,926	397,324	117,868	1,465,511	1,123,171	61,008	83,400	1,007,398	4,068	598,580	1,456,318	1,007,398	1,007,398
West Virginia	13,400	1,079,491	353,141	10,390,324	62,926	397,324	117,868	1,465,511	1,123,171	61,008	83,400	1,007,398	4,068	598,580	1,456,318	1,007,398	1,007,398
Wisconsin	13,400	1,079,491	353,141	10,390,324	62,926	397,324	117,868	1,465,511	1,123,171	61,008	83,400	1,007,398	4,068	598,580	1,456,318	1,007,398	1,007,398



important to record the marvellous despatch of Mr. Webster Jr. when sent on a mission to Mr. Tyler, than to allude to such trifles as the above.

**WORK FOR THE EXTRA SESSION.**—The Globe thinks the only chance for democracy in the Territories is, speedily admission into the Union as states. It would have them all apply for admission at the extra session.

"They should all," it says, "be admitted together."

"In the same bill—Florida coming in as a single State now, with a clause in the law for a second State east of the Suwannee, as soon as it attained a certain amount of population—say forty or fifty thousand. This would keep all even, and make the slave States and non-slave States proceed as heretofore, *pari passu*, and, besides, would make the Abolitionists in Congress and in the Cabinet show their hands."

The Globe, you see, cares quite as much for the interests of slaveholding, as democracy.

**CHURCH-HEATHENISM.**—The Baptist Alabama Association lately resolved that they had read their Bibles, and were fully convinced, that "Slavery is in perfect accordance with its holy dictates."

**A CHATTEL MISSIONARY.**—The following extract from a letter, written in Alabama by the General Agent of the Baptist Home Missionary Society, is published in the Boston Christian Watchman.

"I saw in this place a colored ministering brother, belonging to Montgomery church, named Cesar Blackmore, who is owned by the Alabama Association, and is appointed by them a missionary to the colored people, under the direction of three trustees, and preaches within the bounds of the Association, and elsewhere at their direction."

Suppose this "colored ministering brother," taking the advice of St. Paul,—"if thou mayest be free, choose it rather"—should ride off one of these days from his circuit, and conclude to act as a foreign missionary among his brethren in Canada—we might see an advertisement forthwith in the newspapers, with the usual word-cut, as follows—

"200—REWARD."

"Was stolen or runaway from his circuit in Dallas county, May 1st 1841, the Rev. Cesar Blackmore, home missionary under the direction of the Alabama Association of Baptists. Cesar was bequeathed to said association by the celebrated negro-trader, Macgregor, and having become converted, and feeling himself called to preach the Gospel, was employed under the direction of the undersigned. Our colored brother is about five feet eight inches high, has a scar on his right cheek, stoops a little, is very black, exceedingly fluent in speech, and much disposed to talk upon religious subjects. As we feel some distress, lest his missionary services should be lost to the state, we will give 200 dollars reward for his delivery, or if he be secured in Jail, and information be given to us of the same."

In behalf of the Baptist Alabama Association.

H. HAVATH.  
C. CATCHER.  
G. GOUDEIN."

The Christian Watchman, with a peculiar refinement of christian feeling, remarks respecting this new mode of conducting home missions.

"The idea, however, of a benevolent religious association purchasing a missionary, and employing him to preach the gospel, is quite novel, and shows how the spirit of our blessed religion will conquer all political obstacles, and adapt itself to the existing relations of men and forms of society, carrying the message of salvation, and the hopes of eternal life, to the dark shades of poverty and servitude, making even those who are bondmen in the flesh, Christ's free men."

Since the above was penned, we have received the Genius of Liberty, which treats this chattel mission as a business, just as we do. We say this to explain the singular coincidence between its advertisement and our own.

**AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.**—The first anniversary of this society will be held in New York, May 11th, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

**ANTONIO FERRER.**—Antonio, the cabin boy of the Amistad, was claimed by Vega, the Spanish consul, as a slave, on behalf of the legal representatives of Captain Ferrer. Judge Judson decided that, inasmuch as he wished to return to Cuba, he should be given up. No appeal was taken from the decision, but Mr. Adams took the ground in his argument, that he was illegally detained. Antonio instead of returning to Cuba, has been kept in jail 24 months. The last Emancipator informs us, that he has quietly walked off to Canada. We are glad to hear it, and equally glad that abolitionists were considerate enough to advise him to take the journey.

We hope Ohio will be represented in the convention noticed below.

**The National Nominating Committee.**

"The Convention, called by the Central Corresponding Committee, to nominate a Liberty candidate for the Presidency, for the election of 1844, will meet in the city of New York, on Wednesday, the 12th day of May next.—The hour and place will be designated hereafter, by a committee of arrangements in this city. Delegates to the Convention have been appointed, or their appointment provided for, in nearly all the free States. Recent events all concur in showing, more and more clearly, the importance of this movement. The eyes of the nation will be towards that meeting. It cannot but be exceedingly interesting. It should be fully attended, and by men of the greatest weight and worth. We design hereafter to publish the names of all the delegates appointed, so far as they are within our record."

For the Philanthropist.  
Fullon, April 1st, 1841.

**DR. BAILEY.**—On the 29th of last month, I wrote a few lines to the editor of the Watchman of the Valley, making in substance the following statement and enquiry viz: that on the 18th of February, there appeared in the columns of that paper, an article headed "Events for 1840," copied as it appeared from the New Yorker, and among the events for March was this: "Insurrection in Jamaica, 106 blacks killed." I further stated that in no Anti-slavery paper which was exclusively such had I seen any notice of such an occurrence. But much had gone to show, that that class of persons in the West Indies were patient and forbearing. My enquiry was this. I wished to know whether Anti-slavery papers had suppressed information so important, or whether it was false and had been inadvertently endorsed by that paper. The following is the editor's reply.

"We have received a communication from Brother Bailey, enquiring concerning an item contained in an article which we copied from the 'New Yorker' some time since, which item stated that in a revolt which occurred in one of the West India Islands, several negroes were killed. We are not informed in relation to the correctness of the item. The New Yorker is considered good authority in relation to historical facts; but as all matters of this kind are liable to be perverted by the prejudices of individuals, this may be 'one case of kind.'"

The answer is quite unsatisfactory to me for these reasons,—the editor gives no opinion of his own, and many of his readers who prophesied that such things would follow immediate Emancipation will believe it to be true, and use it as a further argument against the anti-slavery enterprise.

Yours, &c.,  
S. R. BADEAU.

P. S.—My principal object in writing this communication, was to request Dr. Bailey, an answer to the inquiry made to the Editor of the Watchman.

S. R. B.

If such an insurrection ever occurred, we knew nothing of it, and we are sure we have kept a sharp look-out.—ED. PHIL.

## THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI:  
Wednesday Morning, April 21, 1841

### DEATH OF GENERAL HARRISON.

At thirty minutes before one, on the morning of the 4th inst, just one month, after his inauguration, died William Henry Harrison.—A singular and mournful event.—He is the first of our Presidents whom Death has called from the chair of state to the grave. It is pleasing to see, that the humanity of the American people still survives the fury of political animosities. The clamor of party is hushed by this solemn dispensation of Providence, and the nation mourns over one, whose virtues and services have done honor to his country.

It became our duty during the last presidential canvass, to oppose the claims of General Harrison to the high station from which the Ruler of Nations has removed him. It was a painful duty, for we were not ignorant of his simplicity of character, his affability, his kindness to the poor, his generosity of spirit, and his devoted patriotism; neither were we unmindful of what he had done for the West. The interests of our cause however demanded the sacrifice of personal feelings.

But the grave has now closed over his remains. He has gone to render his account to One, who alone can weigh motives and actions with unerring judgment, and reward or rebuke with exact justice. The voice of human praise or blame cannot reach him.

It is a severe lesson to the American people. "Trust not in arm of flesh," is the voice that comes from his grave.

The destiny of our nation, we doubt not, is a sublime one. To it, in some sort, are committed the future interests of Humanity. On this continent, there is to be a higher development of man, than the world has yet witnessed. Are we living up to our destiny? Have we not rather proved faithless to the trust reposed in us? While the world looks to us for the brightest example of social and individual development, have not our selfishness, and low views, and connivance at oppression, and indifference to the welfare of Humanity, disappointed the hopes of Philanthropy? Providence has a controversy with us. We do not believe that His purpose will be defeated.—We do believe that He will visit us with retribution after retribution, until this nation open its eyes to the true cause of its internal disorders and trammelled progress, and resolve once forever, to be faithful to the pledge which lies at the foundation of its existence—a pledge to recognize and carry out without partiality, in its entire policy and all its relations, the grand doctrine of human rights.

### JOHN TYLER

On whom devolves the duties of the presidential office, was born in 1796 or 7, in Virginia—graduated at William and Mary College—soon after the age of 21 was chosen a delegate to the legislature—after that elected representative to Congress—in four years again a member to the legislature—subsequently was constituted governor of the state—afterwards, elected to the United States Senate, over John Randolph—while a member in 1828, supported General Jackson for the presidency, and was afterwards, re-elected to the Senate, where he continued till he received instructions he could not obey—subsequently was again elected to the Virginia legislature—at last nominated for the Vice Presidency, and elected—and is now the chief officer of the nation.

Such is his career in brief—his sentiments may be known by the following official address. It has the extraordinary merit of brevity. It is certainly clear and strong. He will favor a United States Bank—a strong system of military defence—and he promises well in regard to Executive patronage. He says not one word about slavery or abolition, for his practice is too orthodox, to allow suspicion as to the soundness of his faith. He does not say that he will not be a candidate for re-election—and therefore he does not follow in the footsteps of his predecessor.

### OFFICIAL.

To the People of the United States,  
FELLOW-CITIZENS.—Before my arrival at the Seat of Government, the painful communication was made to you by the officers presiding over the several Departments, of the deeply regretted death of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States.—Upon him you had conferred your suffrages for the first time in your life, and had chosen him as your instrument to correct and reform all such errors and abuses as had manifested themselves from time to time in the practical operation of the Government. While standing at the threshold of this great work, he has, by the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, been removed from amongst us, and by the provision of the Constitution, the efforts to be directed to the accomplishment of this vitally important task have devolved upon myself. This same occurrence has subjected the wisdom and sufficiency of our institutions to a new test. For the first time in our history, the person elected to the Vice Presidency of the

United States, by the happening of a contingency provided for in the Constitution, has had devolved upon him the Presidential office. The spirit of faction, which is directly opposed to the spirit of a lofty patriotism, may find in this occasion for assaults upon my administration. And in succeeding, under circumstances so unexpected, and to responsibilities so greatly augmented, to the administration of public affairs, I shall place in the intelligence and patriotism of the people my only sure reliance. My earnest prayer shall be constantly addressed to the all-wise and all-powerful Being who made me, and by whose dispensation I am called to discharge the duties of President of this Confederacy, understandingly to carry out the principles of that Constitution which I have sworn "to protect, preserve, and defend."

The usual opportunity which is afforded to a Chief Magistrate upon his induction to office of presenting to his countrymen an exposition of his policy which would guide his administration, in the form of an inaugural address, not having, under the peculiar circumstances which have brought me to the discharge of the high duties of President of the United States, been afforded to me, a brief exposition of the principles which will govern me in the general course of my administration, of public affairs will seem to be due to myself as to you. In regard to foreign nations, the groundwork of my policy will be justice on our part to all, submitting to injustice from none. While I shall sedulously cultivate the relations of peace and amity with one and all, it will be my most imperative duty to see that the honor of the country shall sustain no blemish. With a view to this the condition of our military defenses will become a matter of anxious solicitude. The Army, which has in other days covered itself with renown, and the Navy, not inappropriately called the pride of the nation, should be so equipped as to give a light of glory over the American standard in all the waters of the earth, should be rendered replete with efficiency.

In view of the fact, well avouched by history, that the tendency of all human institutions is to concentrate power in the hands of a single man, and that the result is almost invariably a despotism, I deem it of the most essential importance that a complete separation should take place between the sword and the purse. No matter where or how the public moneys shall be deposited, so long as the President can exert the power of appointing and removing, at his pleasure, the agents selected for their custody, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy is in fact the treasurer. A permanent and radical change should therefore be decreed. The patronage incident to the Presidential office, already great, is constantly increasing. Such increase is destined to be augmented by the growth of our population, until without a figure of speech, an army of office-holders may be spread over the land. The unrestrained power exerted by a selfishly ambitious man, in order either to perpetuate his authority or to hand it over to some favorite, is a source of evil, and has been the cause of the means within his control to accomplish his object. The right to remove from office, while subjected to no just restraint, is inevitably destined to produce a spirit of cringing servility with the official corps, which, in order to uphold the hand which feeds them, would feel the duty of direct and indirect influence upon both State and Federal, thereby subjecting the course of State legislation to the dictation of the Chief Executive Officer, and making the will of that officer absolute and supreme. I will at a proper time, invoke the action of Congress to amend this subject, and have my countrymen in the adoption of all proper measures which are calculated to arrest these evils, so full of danger in their tendency. 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# POETRY.

From the Free American.  
Freedom's Lyre, No. IX.  
FREE THE SLAVE.

By G. W. DANFORTH.

I.  
Holy Father! still we cry—  
Free the slave!  
Swifter than the lightning fly—  
Free the slave!  
Is he not to freedom born?  
Why then do he fettered mourn?  
Father! by his fate alone,  
Free the slave! Free the slave!

II.  
Jaws! Placer of the poor—  
Free the slave!  
Thou who didst to death endure—  
Free the slave!  
Gracious Lord! Thou captive's Friend!  
See him yoked to burdens, bend!  
And by power that thou canst send,  
Free the slave! Free the slave!

III.  
Christian! by the ocean's tide  
Free the slave!  
Christian! by the river's side—  
Free the slave!  
Sons on Carolina's plains—  
Sons! 'mid Georgia's waving canes—  
Daughters! In Missouri's fane—  
Free the slave! Free the slave!

IV.  
By our gallant flag that floats,  
Free the slave!  
By our thundering cannon's notes,  
Free the slave!  
By our land from shore to shore,  
By the fame our fathers bore,  
By the God our souls adore,  
Free the slave! Free the slave!

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The Soldier's Victim—Or the Influence of War  
on Domestic Morals and Happiness.

Our President, in his late excursion into New York, visited "the ancient Dutch village of Herkimer," and gathered from its minister the following illustration of the influence exerted by war and warriors on society.

"I spent the evening with Dominie Murphy, a very warm hearted and philanthropic old gentleman, who has long been interested in the cause of peace, without having had any intercourse with any peace societies. I had spent an evening with him in the Union College; and he urged me to come to Herkimer, and give them an address on a week-day, if I could not spare a Sabbath. He formerly lived in Albany; and as he spoke the Dutch and German languages, as well as the English, and was fond of legendary lore, he had treasured up many reminiscences of the early Dutch settlers in Albany, and their manners. Among the many aged persons with whom he was acquainted, was an old Dutch lady, who lived to the age of one hundred and four years. This old lady was very garrulous, and remembered events of three quarters of a century past, as though they were of yesterday, among which was the following, which she remembered minutely, with names and dates.

"After the English had taken possession of the province of New York, near the close of what is called the 'old French War,' there came to Albany a regiment of English soldiers. The effect on the sober Dutch manners of the age was disastrous indeed. The inhabitants were unaccustomed to the flash and finery of the English officers, and it quite turned the heads of the young men, but particularly of the young women, both of whom had just begun to learn the English language. The public money was lavishly expended, as is always the case in war, and luxury began to make its appearance among all classes of the people. The young officers were dashing fellows, and really astonished the natives; both male and female, by their gold and scarlet uniforms, and by their new oaths; not yet familiar to the Dutch ear. By degrees, they gratified themselves with the young men and women, and corrupted the morals of both. The young men learned to fight, swear, drink and swagger, and to belch out the infidel sentiments they had learned from their new instructors. The young women to flirt and coquette, and dances, I believe masquerades, too, became frequent. They got up a temporary theatre, and enacted a licentious English play, called the 'Beaux's Stratagem,' in which the young officers acted the part of females, dressed in the fashion, and highly painted, which gave many occasions of gibes and jokes when they met the young ladies of Albany.

"The old Dutch dominie, Frelinghuysen, great uncle to the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, late of Newark, N. J., and now President of the University of New York, an honor both to the church and the State,—this old dominie, a man of superior education, who spoke Dutch, German and English equally well, took the alarm. He visited the families of his flock repeatedly, and entreated both old and young to be on their guard. He was beloved and respected by his flock. The old people heard him, but the young, already corrupted, turned a deaf ear. Family quarrels ensued, and the old sided with the dominie, while the young took the part of the officers. As a last resort, the dominie determined to preach a sermon in English on the corruption of the times, and particularly on the bad effects of the theatre, directed to the young people, many of whom now understood the language, and particularly to the officers. He did preach the sermon, and it was printed. Dominie Murphy has read it, and has promised to get me a copy of it, if possible. Dominie Frelinghuysen in his sermon warned the old people of the effect that the intercourse of their families with the British officers would have on their morals. He warned the young men of the dangers of contamination; but particularly he warned the young women against seduction and ruin. He predicted the direful consequences which would follow; but like Cassandra, he prophesied in vain, for the young of both sexes were dazzled by the 'pomp and circumstance of glorious war,' and seemed bent on their own destruction. Then turning to the British officers, whom he visited his church as a fit place to mark their victims, he addressed the following words: 'And you, gentlemen of the army, will find, at last, your 'God damn me,' and 'God damn my soul,' will be the truest words that ever came from your wretched mouths.'

"As might have been expected, so close, so powerful, and so faithful a sermon created a great sensation and much opposition. It was an exciting subject. So faithful a sermon had seldom been heard since Christ preached to the

scribes and Pharisees. Still, the old people sided with the dominie, but the young were exasperated against him, and aided by the influence of the army, they were finally triumphant. One morning, the dominie, opening his door, found on the stoop, as the platform before the front door is called in the Middle States, a club, a shoe, a crust of bread, and a dollar. These emblems could not be mistaken. The club figured forth what he was to expect, if he continued his labors; the shoe told him that he was to walk off; the crust was for his provisions on his voyage; and the dollar to pay his passage. Hearing of a Dutch ship, in New York about to sail for Holland, he resolved to return to his native country. He repaired on board, and sailed in her. About the passage half over, suddenly, one night he was missing. Whether he fell overboard by accident, or destroyed himself in a fit of despondency, was never known. The old Dutch people loved him tenderly. For near a century there were reports among the Albanians, that he had been picked up at sea, alive, and had requested to be set on shore on a desolate island, and had turned hermit; and some even expected his return.

"But let us return to Albany. The population became corrupt, as the dominie predicted. More than a dozen of the most ancient and respectable families were disgraced beside many of the common people. The fall of one female in particular, was truly sad and deplorable. She was the grand-daughter of an ancient superannuated dominie of great respectability and wealth, by the name of Lydius, at whose house Col. Schuyler, who commanded the regiment was billeted, as other officers were in other respectable families, much to their discomfort and disgust; for they sadly oppressed the people by seizing the wood and provisions brought to market, for the use of the troops. In vain, the wife of Col. Schuyler warned the young lady of her danger. She fell a victim to seduction. The poor old grandfather offered her seducer, Capt. Rogers, all his property, if he would marry his grand-daughter and remove the disgrace from his family; but he offered in vain,—perhaps the captain was already married. She was a proud and high spirited young lady, of great pretensions from her birth and fortune; and the disgrace bereft her of her reason. Her child was still-born. For thirty years, she constantly sat at the garret window at the house in which she was born, anxiously looking down the river for the return of her seducer, who had told her that he was going to Ireland, his native country, and would return shortly and marry her. When the south wind blew up the river, the poor lunatic was in an ecstasy of joy, expecting every moment to see his vessel coming up with him to perform his promise. Then she would clasp her hands in a rapture of delight, and tears of joy would flow from her eyes, and soon to be followed with tears of despair and unavailing remorse. The window where she sat for thirty long years, hoping against hope, was pointed out to my informant by the old Dutch lady above mentioned. It stood at the corner of State and Pearl streets, and was pulled down about four years ago to make room for a more modern edifice. The false deceiver never came. Instead of going to Ireland, he got transferred to a regiment at Quebec. When the brother of the deluded frail one, Balthazar Lydius, found it out, he publicly vowed revenge on the deceiver of his sister, and followed him to Quebec. A friend of Rogers hastened to inform him of his danger, and arrived three days before the avenger. Rogers immediately applied for a furlough to go home to Ireland. The cause got wind, and brought sneers and gibes from the officers of the regiment he had joined. Rogers showed that he was a man of courage, by challenging all of them, and wounding three of them in duels, and thus wiped the disgrace from his name; for animal courage is essential to the character of a gentleman of the sword—a quality which he shares with the bull dog and game cock, and is often inferior to either. If he have animal courage, he may practice every vice, and be a man of honor in the opinion of his companion in arms. But the brave soldier dared not to look the injured brother in the face, and Rogers embarked on the same day on which Lydius arrived and got off with a whole skin. Lydius said he had not the means of following him to Ireland, but that if he ever set foot on this continent again he would be the death of the gold-laced villain. He never came. Dominie Murphy corroborates his account by showing a book entitled 'Memoirs of an American Lady,' by the author of 'Letters from the Mountains' (Mrs. Grant), published in 1836 in New York, the whole of the edition of which was burned, except thirty copies. The story is there related suppressing the name.

"I can now account for the low state of morals in Albany; I had observed it before; but did not know how to account for it. I have seen similar results in other parts of this country where armies have been stationed for any considerable length of time. Infidelity, profanity, intemperance and Sabbath-breaking have lingered around such places to the present day.—Advocate of Peace.

[From the Watchman of the Valley.

The late City Election—No License—

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

The following views of the No License movement are respectfully submitted to all reflecting temperance men; particularly to those who have candidates on the defeated ticket at the late Charter Election.

HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT.

1. Who originated this movement, I know not. It began in the great 'No License' petition, which, it is said, was started at the request of many people in the third ward, and which soon received about three thousand names of voters, or about one half the city poll. This petition was simply scrutinized, and the names found as here stated. A resolution condemning tavern-bars, prior to this, was passed by the great December meeting at the College chapel. But Dr. Beecher, Dr. Drake, and others, advocated that resolution, on the ground that, it recommended no action, present or future, but only stated a principle.

When, some time after, the 'No License' move was begun among the citizens by the three-thousand petition, it necessarily aroused opposition by counter petition and remonstrance. The friends of dram-selling presented a remonstrance against the great 'no license' petition, signed by about eighteen hundred names. Besides this, they sent in to council a counter petition, said to be twenty-eight hundred names, requesting said council to either suppress wholesaling and importation of liquors, or, to throw open the retail business to all. Their language is:—And not to equal men equal rights deny. This petition was signed by many temperance men, who did not perceive that it asked the council to transcend its power by forbidding barrels of liquor to be carried through the city. It

was also signed by many irresponsible and vagrant persons.

About this time the Daily Republican of this city, assumed the same ground with this counter petition. Feb. 15, that paper published a strong article in favor of 'licensing as many taverns and drinking shops as may see proper to apply.' And the leading sentiments of the article were endorsed by the acting editor. The piece was followed by other articles in the same strain, declaring that the suppression of part of the public bars in the city had only diminished the city's revenue, without diminishing the amount of city tipping; and demanding that the retail of intoxicating liquors should be open to all.

Here then the issue was joined. An issue naturally growing out of the progress of the cause, and which no effort could long have put off: an issue made and forced upon the temperance men, by the friends of dram-selling, in opposing the three-thousand no-license petition, said to have been started by some citizens in the third ward.

In these circumstances what should the committee of vigilance have done? Most obviously, they ought to have done just what they did; accept the issue in Providence tendered, and trust the cause with God and the efforts of its friends.

Some question must have been made at the polls, or none. We have seen how making no question has worked, the last two years! The dram-patry were contending for unlimited licensing; and, if any body had brought forward the proposition to license 30 to 40 dram bars, temperance men must have done it, as a temperance measure! The Vigilance Committee could never have done this till they had laid aside both their principles and their manhood.

A license to retail intoxicating drinks, is a legal permission, granted to one citizen, to prey upon, poison, and devour the substance of the others. And the temperance man who should originate, bring forth, and advocate the granting of forty such licenses in this city, would, sooner or later, receive the execration or pity which his wickedness or ineptitude would merit.

It is said that no such movement should have been made, till a no-license majority was certain.

Do Whigs or Democrats trust the principles which they deem right and important to mere talk, till they know the fact, impossible to be known, that a majority will sustain them at the polls? The man who should give the like advice to a political party would be smiled at, as to too weak to require an answer. The mass of people never think, (they never ought to think) you sincere in urging any truth, till you advise them to act upon it.

Besides, the temperance men, as I have shown, had no power to put off the question. They were forced, then, to recommend 30 or 40 licenses, to oppose all licenses; or to give the ground to the unlimited licensers. Moreover, before the 'no license' movement was assailed by the 'Western Episcopal Observer,' the probability that a large majority of our citizens were opposed to dram selling was such, that a leading advocate of dram-bars stated publicly, that, 'he doubted not that the no-license candidates would be elected in all the wards.' Thus I have shown that the 'no license' movement, had the double merit of correct principle and just discretion.

There was, however, one obstacle to its success at this time, which, I am persuaded, well blame the committee for not foreseeing—I mean clerical opposition. When this question is settled, as settled it must be, on the 'no-license' basis in all the land; it will scarcely be believed that the first formal attack on the no-license movement, at its origin in Cincinnati, was, by a paper, edited by four protestant clergymen. This attack, haughty and contemptuous toward the Vigilance Committee; unjust to the editor of the 'Temperance Journal'; and point blank opposed to the Total Abstinence principle, ran through two editorials of the 'Western Episcopal Observer.' Those, therefore, who have read that paper since the success of the dram-selling party at the polls, will not be surprised at its triumphant allusion to the defeat of no license.

In addition to this, several officiating clergymen of the city, showed their opposition to the no-license movement, by refusing to preach in their pulpits on the general subject of temperance, on the last Sabbath in March, as requested by the great Wesley chapel meeting; and one, in the largest protestant congregation, gave, at the close of his discourse, what was understood to be a warning to his hearers against the attempt, then being made, to withdraw all legal license, and protection from dram-selling in this city!

The result of this clerical action, positive and negative, was, that enough honest and sound men viewed the movement with distrust, and stood aloof from it, to enable the friends of dram-selling to succeed by majorities, in one ward large—in others exceedingly small.

PRESENT POSITION.

2. 'Knowest thou not this of old, since man was placed upon the earth, that the triumphing of the wicked is short, and the joy of the hypocrite but for a moment?' The opposers of just principles, err in nothing more than in judging other men by themselves. Bad men seldom look beyond the gratification of the instant and the triumph of the hour. But the minds employed in the temperance reform, are neither too narrow to comprehend the bearings of a public movement, nor too weak to despise the popular whim of the hour. There are, it is true, a busy and buzzing swarm, which the sun of popular favor hatches out of every cause, which fold their wings and drop under every passing cloud. But the mass of men embarked in this reform, are those who are not wont to graduate their steps in the path of plain duty by the motions of other minds. Such men never were, they never can be defeated, any more than the sun can be defeated, which keeps shining till the clouds disperse.

To such, I beg leave to submit:—That the present state of things, as to the temperance cause in this city, is far better than ever before.

It is doubtless to be regretted that the 'no license' movement did not succeed triumphantly at the first trial: most of all it is to be deplored, that it should miscarry by such opposition. But if we would judge wisely, we must compare the present state of things, not with that which we could wish, but with that which must have been, had the 'no license' move not been made. And who can fail to see that it is better, indefinitely better, that the friends and advocates of dram-selling should license it, than that the friends of temperance should? The question is, simply, which is best; to have temperance men license 30 to 40 bars, or that the anti-temperance men should license what public sentiment will allow them to do.

I am persuaded that every judicious man will, on reflection, greatly prefer the present state of things, to either of the three following, viz:

1. To having temperance men license 30 to 40 dram-bars as heretofore.

2. To having the 'no license' ticket carried by a feeble majority; or,

3. To having it carried by a large majority upon the mere principle of politics, which might lead to its repeal, in a fight, in another year or two. The majority which shall hereafter carry the 'no license' ticket, will be an everlasting majority.

Among the advantages of the present state of things, I enumerate—

1st. That now, temperance men occupy a right position, which they never did before. It was both melancholy and ludicrous to hear temperance men, in City Council, contending against the thirty-first license, after advocating thirty! when the only rational argument against one applied with equal force to all, viz: 'It is wrong, ruinous, wicked.' From this time every temperance pledge becomes a 'no license' pledge; and each new signer a no license man.

2d. Another benefit is, that now; disgrace has a chance to accumulate upon the liquor business, which was before, shrouded by the character of temperance men. They license now, not we.

Vice can only be kept respectable by the respectability of its connections. And when once generally despised, any vile practice is easily put down. Thus the mere drinking-house was ever abhorred, and first destroyed, because that in it, the liquor traffic stood naked, without the sacred and hospitable character of a 'tavern' to cover it. So, take from the whole liquoring business the credit derived from the countenance and support of temperate men.—Let grog drinkers license grog sellers; newspapers which advertise the trade will soon be looked upon as the organs of intemperance, and it will injure a man's custom to have one seen on his counter. The dram-seller will soon be looked upon as he is, one whose occupation, like that of the devil, is tempting men to sin, and he will shortly be regarded and shunned as the pensioned minister of hell.

This separation is now fairly begun, and the time is approaching when it will be as much as any decent man's character is worth, to be found, directly or indirectly selling drams, or licensing the sale by others.

Think not that the upholders of this cruel and most wicked practice among us can so seal up the avenues of their souls, as not to be reached by the rebukes of God.

Many were affected, almost to tears, when an advocate of dram-selling related in the court house, how his little girl came to him and implored the privilege of having her innocent name affixed to the pledge of a Juvenile Temperance Society. Ah! these men have wives and children; some of whom get to Sabbath school and to church, and their practices will soon make them to be abhorred at their own table and fireside. When once the trade of these poisoners is disrobed of its concealments and legal coverings, and shown to be, what it is, the feeder of the jail, the lazar house, the hospital, the grave, and the gulph of perdition, it will soon sink to a level with gambling, swindling, theft, and homicide.

Due to be made. It will take two years to regain what is lost. 'We ought to have held on where we were, till the city was prepared, etc.' That is, in plain English, let temperance men continue to license as many bars as public sentiment demands, until they shall have persuaded the public that it is wrong to license or sell! And why not continue to drink also, till we have persuaded the public that it is sinful to drink!

The difficulty with this plan is, that these 30 to 40 licenses, granted by temperance men, would more than neutralize the effect of their anti-licensing arguments. Regain what we have lost! Has Cincinnati, then, been heretofore a 'no license' city? No, instead of the 'no license' cause having 'lost' it has gained just so many votes as were cast for its ticket, which are just so many more than have ever been cast on such a ticket before in this city.

Now has the general cause of temperance 'lost' by this move. More than one hundred unlicensed shops were selling last December, besides those licensed. And though the labors of the committee thinned their number somewhat by fining; these exertions could not have lasted through the year, and these 30 to 40 seed-bars, planted by temperance hands and nursed and defended by their care, must have yielded a crop of at least, a hundred more unlicensed shops by another December. It may safely be assumed, that, while temperance men honor the traffic by granting 30 licenses, three times the number will sell without license.

The defeated candidates in the late election have reason for profound self-gratulation that this no license movement has been made.

Nothing short of history will convince me that the council elect can be prevailed upon to deluge this city with dram shops, in the face of the world's movement on this subject.

And their seat between a reforming public on one side; and inveterate drinkers and sellers of liquors on the other, is any thing but enviable.

Had you been elected on the principle of granting licenses to offend God, you must have maintained a constant war with yourselves, with reason, with your oath as citizens, with your Bible and your God.

You must have gone to your pillows, many a night, after issuing these horrid licenses, conscious of having let loose among your unoffending mothers, brothers and children, plagues worse than those which tormented Egypt. As it is, you escape the harrowing responsibility, yet you 'shall by no means lose your reward.' And you may yet live to prove, that even in this world, no man goes too fast or too far who does not outrun the truth, or go beyond what is right.

Very respectfully,  
Your fellow citizen,  
J. BLANCHARD.

# PETERS' PILLS.

GREAT ARRIVAL!—18 bushels, or 75,000 Boxes of Peters' Pills.—The subscriber has made arrangements with Dr. Peters, of New York, to be supplied by the quantity with his Pills. All dealers can now be supplied at New York prices.

Of all the Pills we have any knowledge of these are the most valuable. In no instance have they failed to accomplish every thing they promised, and thousands who have been for years lingering with some obdurate or chronic disease, now add their testimony in behalf of this valuable medicine.

Their properties as an anti-bilious and aperient medicine are unrivaled; all who use them, recommend them; their virtues surpass all eulogy and must be used to be appreciated. The weak and delicate will be strengthened by their use, not by bracing, but by removing the cause of weakness, the gross and corrupt humors of the body. They require no change in diet or care of any kind. Plain directions accompany each box, so that every one is his own competent physician.

Dr. Peters has spent much time in experimenting with different vegetable medicines, for the diseases of the liver, and now offers his Vegetable Pills as the best, most convenient, and cheapest medicine that can be prepared for general use.

One great quality of his Vegetable Pills is, that they have the alternative principle combined with their cathartic, or operative qualities, so that they not only cleanse the stomach and bowels by purging, but they regulate the liver, change the morbid secretion strengthen the digestive organs, purify the blood, invigorate the circulation, and give tone and energy to the nervous system. They are mild and pleasant in their operation, and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from their first dose. They can be taken by any person of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, and the delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

The vegetable Pills are a sure remedy for jaundice, sickness of the stomach, heart burn all bilious complaints, fevers of all kinds, and if taken at the commencement, will invariably clear the system, and save the patient from a protracted and dangerous sickness. They are invaluable in nervous and hypochondriacal affections, loss of appetite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject. They operate as a mild and speedy purge, and are a safe and certain remedy for worms in children.

Dr. Peters' Celebrated New York Vegetable Pills, are for sale by W. H. Harrison, and Harrison and Glaser, Cincinnati, and throughout the United States, Canada, Mexico and West Indies.

## COUGH LOZENGES

Sherman's Cough Lozenges.

Are the safest, most sure and effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest, &c. &c. The proprietor has never known an instance where they did not give perfect satisfaction. Several thousand boxes have been sold within the last three months, restoring to health persons in almost every stage of consumption, and those laboring under the most distressing colds and coughs. They do not check and dry up the cough, but rather ease, promote expectoration, allay the tickling or irritation, and remove the proximate or exciting cause. They are made from a combination of the most valuable expectorant, or cough medicine, and are undoubtedly superior to every thing in use for those complaints. Hundreds upon hundreds of certificates have been offered of their wonderful virtues, from those who have been saved from an untimely grave, and restored to perfect health, by using them.

The Rev. James Kent had suffered with a distressing cough, pain in his right side, night sweats, and all the usual symptoms of the consumption. He tried many popular remedies, but all in vain. He consulted some of our most distinguished physicians, and they told him that he had the consumption, and must prepare to die. He could not be cured. A friend advised him to try Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges, as he had cured several others that had been given to him. He did so, and to the unspeakable joy of all his friends, he immediately began to grow better, and before he had taken four boxes, was entirely cured, and he is now again, through the divine blessing, permitted to minister to his loving flock.

James Grant, No. 4 Ann street, cured of a most distressing cough in one day by a few doses of Sherman's Cough Lozenges.

Mrs. Jenkins was given up as incurable, and expected daily to breathe her last. She was cured in a few weeks by these celebrated Lozenges.

The Rev. Dr. Eastmond has used them in his family, as has also several members of his church and he says no cough medicine ever was half so effectual.

Dr. Allen, a distinguished physician of this city says he has used Sherman's Lozenges in his practice, in a great many cases, and they always proved effectual. He has always been able to cure the most distressing cases of standing in one or two days.

We used Sherman's Cough Lozenges in our families, and they never failed to cure the worst cases in a few days. We recommend them to all who are afflicted with coughs, colds, whooping coughs, asthma, tightness of the chest, consumption, &c. &c., as the best remedy they possibly can use.

Rev. James O. Kent, New Haven, Conn., 675 Greenwich st.  
Rev. J. N. Moffat, Benjamin Crombie, 645 Broadway.

References also, to S. B. Andrews, Judge J. L. Spencer, Benjamin Crombie, Dr. Coleman, G. G. Deshon, and the many thousands who have been cured by them. Prepared by A. SHERMAN, M. D., 100 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

Just received by W. H. Harrison, & Co., Druggists corner of Fourth and Main street, Cincinnati, &c. by most of the principal merchants in the state of Ohio, Virginia, Pennsylvania and throughout the United States.

Price only 25 cents per box.

## WORM LOZENGES

Sherman's Worm Lozenges.

Are the greatest discovery ever made, for dispelling the various kinds of worms, that so frequently and distressing annoy, both children and adults. They are an infallible remedy, and so pleasant to the taste that children will take them as readily as a common peppermint Lozenge. Many diseases arise from worms, without it being suspected. Sometimes a very troublesome cough, pains in the joints or limbs, bleeding at the nose, &c., are occasioned by worms, and will be cured by using this celebrated medicine.

Capt. Coffin of Nantucket, consulted Dr. Sherman, on account of his son, eight years old. He had been in a decline for several months, and attended by four Physicians who could give him no relief. His symptoms were leanness, pallid hue, very offensive breath, disturbed sleep, broken off by fright and screaming, headache, a distressing cough, itching of the nose through the day, and of the anus towards night, with slimy discharges from the bowels. The Doctor pronounced the case of one of worms, and recommended his Worm Lozenges. After the first dose the child ran to his parents, frightened at the quantity of worms that came from him—he began to mend at once, and before he had used one box he was entirely cured.

The Rev. Jabez Townsend's little girl, nine years old, was given up as incurable, by two physicians. She was fast wasting away, and was so miserable, that the death was looked to for relief. Three doses of Sherman's Worm Lozenges entirely cured her.

Dr. Hunter, another celebrated physician, uses no other worm medicine in his practice.

Dr. Castle, 297 Broadway, has used Sherman's Lozenges in his practice, for more than two years, and never knew them to fail.

Hon. B. B. Beardsley, Col. L. Clark, Joseph Haines, Esq. Professor Bingham, and the thousands who have used these lozenges, can fully attest to their great and wonderful virtues.

The Hon. B. B. Beardsley thinks they have saved the life of one of his children. It had been a long time in a decline and was attended by the best physicians without any relief. His family doctor recommended Sherman's Worm Lozenges as the only hope; he did so, and through the blessing of God his child is now well—and other living evidence of their wonderful virtues. Mr. B. says no family should be without them.

More than 2,000 certificates might be added of their truly wonderful properties.

Prepared by A. Sherman, M. D., 100 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

A supply of these valuable Worm Lozenges, just received by W. H. Harrison & Co., only agent for Cincinnati.

Price only 25 cents per box.

# PREMIUM FURNITURE.

MITCHELL, MOORE & Co. Furniture and Chalmers' manufacturers, Citizens' Cabinet Warehouses, No. 2 Second-street, between Main and Biscanones-streets, Cincinnati. Grateful for the liberal patronage which they have received since their association as a firm, inform their friends and the public generally, that they continue to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of articles in their line of business. It being the desire of Mitchell, Moore & Co. to sustain their reputation, they have therefore determined to employ none but experienced workmen, and use good materials in their manufacture.

They respectfully invite their fellow-citizens who may want to purchase articles in their line of business, to call and examine their stock.

MITCHELL, MOORE & Co.  
Nov 27th

Ohio Mechanic's Institute.—This is to certify that Messrs. Mitchell & Moore exhibited at the Third Annual Fair of the Ohio Mechanic's Institute, several specimens of Furniture, viz. a workstand, table, and a birdseye maple bedstead, which are adjudged to be the best work exhibited.

Given under our hand this 27th day of June, 1840.  
JOHN P. FOOTE, Pres't  
L. T. WELLS, Sec'y.

## FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.

A pleasant Country Seat with 9 acres of rich land situated upon a Macadamized road, 3 miles from town. The improvements consist of a new house with six good rooms, a cellar and porch; also a frame stable and a cistern. This is a delightful retreat for a family during the Summer months.

A fertile Farm of 80 acres, situated 5 miles from town, with 65 acres in tillage, a frame house with four rooms and a cellar; also a log house, a frame barn, a tenant's cabin, a small orchard and a garden. The land is good, well watered for cultivation, watering with springs, and fenced with posts and rails.

A fertile farm of 100 acres, located 6 miles from town, and close to a Macadamized road. It has 90 acres in tillage, a good orchard of 8 acres of apple trees, a frame house with 5 rooms, a cellar and a porch, a large frame barn, a store room, a well, and several springs. The land is rich and level.

A Country Seat with 26 or 60 acres of land, situated on the Lawrenceburg road, and the Ohio, 7 miles from town, with about one half in cultivation, an excellent new frame house built in cottage style having 4 rooms, a hall, a porch and a cellar; also a wood house, a log house, a cistern and a few fruit trees. The house stands upon a high and level ground, and has a fine view of the river and the surrounding country.

A Country seat with 17 acres of superior land, located upon a turnpike road, 7 miles from town, with 7 acres in culture, the rest a delightful grove planted with blue grass. The improvements comprise a new frame house with 7 rooms and a hall; also a frame stable for 10 horses, a poultry yard, 2 wells, an orchard of 250 choice fruit trees, and a large garden tastefully laid out, and planted with 100 Isabella and Catawba vines.

A good farm of 100 acres, situated 7 miles from town, in a healthy region, having 60 acres in cultivation, a brick house with 9 rooms, a cellar and a porch; also 2 frame barns, a milk house, a stable, a wood house, a well and many springs; likewise 2 orchards, a garden and a yard well planted. The land is chiefly in grass, good quality and well watered for tillage.

A farm of 160 acres, situated 9 miles from town, upon a turnpike road, with 60 acres in culture, a few fruit trees, 2 good wells, a spring and a log house. The land is good and favorably located for tillage.

A farm of 55 acres, situated upon a road 8 miles from town, with 40 acres in tillage; a house with six rooms, a large orchard of excellent fruit trees, a well and many springs. The land is good, well cultivated and all fenced.

A Farm of 125 or 90 acres, located 10 miles from town, having 70 acres in culture, 40 fruit trees, a good stone house having 10 rooms, a cellar and 2 porches; likewise a brick house with 5 rooms and a cellar; also a milk house, a frame barn and a smoke house. The land is fair quality, well watered and calculated for a Dairy Farm.

A desirable Farm of 200 acres, situated 9 miles from the Court House, with 75 acres in culture, a new house having 4 rooms, a cellar and a porch; a good peach and two apple orchards, containing from 200 to 300 choice trees; likewise a garden with peaches, cherries, raspberries and currant trees. The land consists of rich bottom and good upland.

A fertile farm of 108 acres, situated upon a Turnpike road, 14 miles from town, having 90 acres in cultivation, an excellent frame house with 8 rooms, a cellar kitchen and two porches; a tenant's house, and extensive frame barn, a stable for 8 horses, and a large corn field; also a well, a smoke house, gear, wash, carriage and other houses—two wells, several cisterns and many springs; also a superior orchard of choice trees, a culinary garden with many fruit trees and grape vines. The land is very rich, level, well fenced with post and rails, with gates for the fields. The buildings are new, well painted, laid out with a good taste and calculated for a gentleman of fortune.

A farm of three hundred acres, situated 23 miles from town, upon a good road and canal, having 120 acres in cultivation, two apple orchards of 8 acres grafted fruit trees, a large brick house with thirteen rooms, an extensive dining room and cellar; also two commodious stables with lots for hay, and many numerous springs. The land is first and second bottom and hill. The house is now used for a tavern. There is a lock upon the premises with 100 feet fall.

A good Farm of 160 acres of level land, situated upon a road, 34 miles from town, having 90 acres in tillage, a frame cottage with 6 rooms, a hall and a cellar; also an excellent frame barn with a stable and a well; a garden well fenced, and well stocked with choice vines and quince trees; likewise two orchards of choice apple, pear, cherry and peach trees, a well and several springs. The land is favorably located for tillage, the neighborhood good and salubrious.

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